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Wagner, Hans Peter; Langbein, Wolfgang Werner; Hvam, Jørn Märcher; Bacher, G.; Kümmell, T.; Forchel, A.

Published in:
Physical Review B

Link to article, DOI:
[10.1103/PhysRevB.57.1797](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.57.1797)

Publication date:
1998

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Wagner, H. P., Langbein, W. W., Hvam, J. M., Bacher, G., Kümmell, T., & Forchel, A. (1998). Exciton dephasing in ZnSe quantum wires. *Physical Review B*, 57(3), 1797-1800. <https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.57.1797>

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Exciton dephasing in ZnSe quantum wires

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(Received 10 July 1997)

The homogeneous linewidths of excitons in wet-etched ZnSe quantum wires of lateral sizes down to 23 nm are studied by transient four-wave mixing. The low-density dephasing time is found to increase with decreasing wire width. This is attributed mainly to a reduction of electron-exciton scattering within the wire due to the electron trapping in surface states and exciton localization. The exciton-exciton scattering efficiency, determined by the density dependence of the exciton dephasing, is found to increase with decreasing wire width. This is assigned to the reduced phase space in a quasi-one-dimensional system, enhancing the repulsive interaction between excitons due to Pauli blocking.

[S0163-1829(98)00503-7]

Ultrafast degenerate four-wave mixing (FWM) techniques have been successfully applied to study the fundamental coherent processes in bulk and quasi-two-dimensional (2D) structures of both III-V (Refs. 1–7) and II-VI compounds^{8–13} over the last decade. The investigation of the coherent phenomena in quantum wires (QWR's) has recently become possible due to major improvements in patterning technology and growth techniques. This development is driven by the supposed superiority of QWR's for application in optoelectronic devices, where improvements as the reduction of laser threshold or the decrease of scattering processes are expected due to the modified density of states.^{14–18}

Until recently, the efforts to fabricate low-dimensional structures by lateral patterning have focused on III-V semiconductors,^{19–21} for which degenerate FWM experiments are reported on reactive-ion etched structures.²² Following the current search for blue-green laser structures based on ZnSe and $\text{Zn}_x\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Se}$ quantum wells (QW's), high-quality II-VI structures are available for quantum wire and dot fabrication.^{23,24} Since the wide-gap II-VI materials have in general a much larger exciton oscillator strength and thus a higher third-order nonlinearity than III-V materials,²⁵ they are better suited for the study of coherent transient phenomena in QWR's, which in general suffer by a small active volume.

In this paper, we report on subpicosecond FWM studies on QWR's prepared from a *single* ZnSe/ $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Mg}_x\text{Se}$ QW (SQW), thus avoiding propagation effects.^{26,27} These investigations are possible due to the high excitonic oscillator strength in ZnSe. We investigate the low-density dephasing rate and the exciton-exciton scattering rate by density-dependent FWM on QWR's of lateral sizes down to 23 nm.

The QWR structures have been processed by electron-beam lithography and wet chemical etching from a $\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{Mg}_{0.06}\text{Se}/\text{ZnSe}$ SQW sample, which was pseudomorphically grown on (001) GaAs by molecular-beam epitaxy.²⁸

The active ZnSe layer of 16 nm thickness is sandwiched between two 25 nm-thick $\text{Zn}_{0.94}\text{Mg}_{0.06}\text{Se}$ barriers, defining a type-I QW.^{13,29} The patterned wire arrays have sizes of $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ and comprise wires from 500 down to 23 nm width at an area filling factor of 0.05–0.3. By aligning the wires in the $\langle 011 \rangle$ crystal orientation, steep sidewalls and smooth surfaces in the region of the active ZnSe layer are obtained, as revealed by scanning electron microscopy. A high photoluminescence quantum efficiency is observed even in the narrow structures, implying a slow surface recombination rate. In addition to the QWR's unpatterned $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ mesa structures are provided on the sample as a quasi-2D reference. A detailed description of the fabrication process is given in Ref. 23.

As excitation source for the experiments we used a frequency-doubled mode-locked Ti-sapphire laser, providing 100 fs pulses with a spectral width of 22 meV at a repetition rate of 76 MHz. The two-pulse degenerate FWM experiments were performed in reflection geometry, applying collinear polarized input fields. The $1/e^2$ focus diameter of the pulses on the sample was measured with a charge-coupled device camera to $60 \mu\text{m}$. The density dependence was investigated by a variation of the excitation intensity. The FWM signal was recorded time integrated and spectrally resolved by a combination of a spectrometer and an optical multichannel analyzer, as a function of the time delay τ between the two incident pulses. The samples were kept in a helium cryostat at a temperature of 5 K.

Measurements were made on the QWR arrays, on the mesa structures, and on the unpatterned SQW sample. The normalized FWM spectra at zero delay time are shown in Fig. 1 for the SQW, a mesa structure, and QWR arrays of 132, 46, and 23 nm wire width. In all cases, the excitation intensity was 280 kW/cm^2 (corresponding to a 2D exciton density of $1 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$), and the laser center wavelength was set to the lowest excitonic transition, avoiding excitation

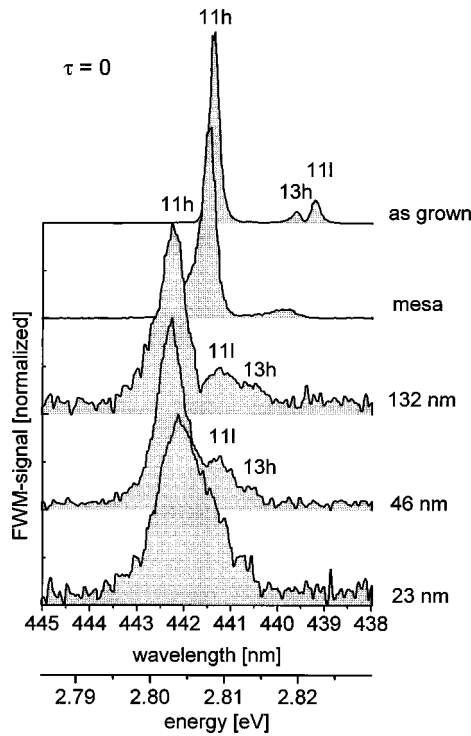


FIG. 1. FWM spectra at zero delay time of the as-grown QW, the QW mesa, and QWR's of 132, 46, and 23 nm width.

of the excitonic continuum. In the SQW, the compressive biaxial strain and the quantum confinement lift the degeneracy between the heavy hole (11h,13h) and light hole (11l) 1s exciton states, which are identified by comparison with calculated exciton energies using the model of Mathieu, Lefebvre, and Christol.³⁰ In the etched wires, the structure undergoes an elastic relaxation perpendicular to the wire ($\langle 011 \rangle$) direction due to the free-standing sidewalls. This leads to a redshift of the exciton energies in the QWR structures.^{31,32} The strain-induced redshift of the light-hole exciton is stronger than that of the heavy-hole excitons,³³ which show equal strain shifts. Even though the QWR excitons are not of pure heavy-hole or light-hole character due to the broken rotational symmetry along the growth direction, we denote them after their main component. In the investigated structures, both the SQW width and the wire width are larger than the bulk ZnSe exciton diameter (8.6 nm), and even for the smallest investigated wire width of 23 nm, the lateral confinement energy is less than the strain-induced effects. The exciton assignments given in Fig. 1 are made according to these considerations, and are supported by systematic investigations on similar SQW structures.²⁸

A small redshift of the transitions already occurs going from the unpatterned SQW to the mesa structure. This is not well understood, but is probably due to surface alterations by the patterning process, influencing the SQW states by surface fields. The 132-nm QWR structure shows an inhomogeneous broadening of about 2 meV due to strain fluctuations or surface fields. The same holds for the 46 nm QWR structure, showing an equal broadening. Here, the strain shift is essentially saturated, e.g., the structure is relaxed in the $\langle 01\bar{1} \rangle$ direction. In the 23 nm QWR, a quantization-induced blueshift of the 11h transition is observed. Taking into account the strain shift, the extracted lateral confinement energy is esti-

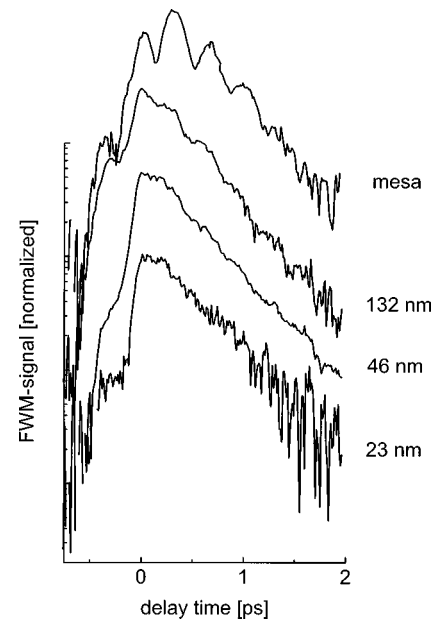


FIG. 2. FWM signal at the energetic position of the 11h exciton transition vs delay time for the QW mesa and the QWR's of 132, 46, and 23 nm width.

mated to be 2.5 meV, in agreement with effective-mass calculations and investigations on $\text{Cd}_x\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Se}/\text{ZnSe}$ quantum wires.²³ The lateral size fluctuations due to the fabrication process can be estimated to about ± 8 nm from scanning electron microscopy data, which results in an inhomogeneous broadening of the transitions with decreasing wire sizes due to the fluctuation of the lateral quantization, e.g., in the 23 nm QWR to a 11h transition broadening of about 4 meV. In addition, nonresolved higher quantum wire states join at the high-energy side of the fundamental 11h, 13h, and 11l transitions.

The FWM signal for the different samples, recorded at the 11h transition energy as a function of delay time, is shown in Fig. 2. The coherent excitation of the 11h, 13h, and 11l excitons leads to quantum beats in the FWM trace, which become weaker with decreasing wire size. The Fourier transformed FWM traces, shown in Fig. 3, show the energies of the higher transitions relative to the 11h exciton. They are in agreement with the energy splittings observed in the FWM spectra (Fig. 1).

The 132-nm QWR shows a slightly higher FWM signal decay rate $\gamma_d = 2.5 \text{ ps}^{-1}$ compared to the mesa ($\gamma_d = 2.2 \text{ ps}^{-1}$) and to the as-grown layer [$\gamma_d = 2.5 \text{ ps}^{-1}$ (Ref. 13)]. The small decrease of the decay rate in the QWR structure is attributed to the introduction of sidewall defects and small inhomogeneous broadening due to nonuniform distortion across the wire structure. The 46- and 23-nm QWR's show a decay rate of $\gamma_d = 2 \text{ ps}^{-1}$, which is even lower than the value of the as-grown layer structure. Taking into account inhomogeneous broadening of the system, the deduced dephasing time amounts to $T_2 = 2 \text{ ps}$, which is more than twice the value obtained from the mainly homogeneously broadened mesa structure.

Despite the localization of excitons we find a clear monoexponential decay and no redshift of the FWM signal maximum with increasing delay time, showing that the spec-

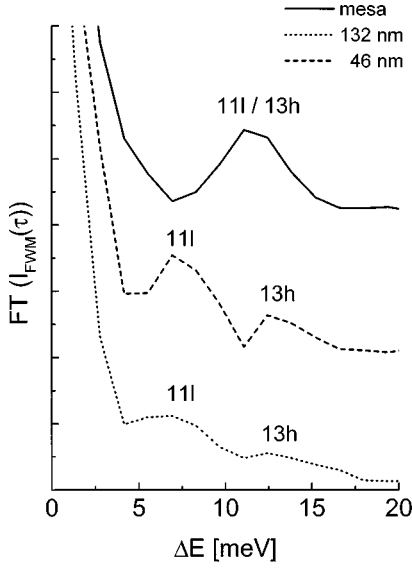


FIG. 3. Fourier transformed FWM traces of Fig. 2 for the QW mesa and the QWR's of 132 and 46 nm width.

tral relaxation time is long compared to the dephasing time. This feature is not observed in QW structures and might be explained by the reduced acoustic-phonon scattering with localized excitons in a 1D system.

Recent FWM experiments on unpatterned SQW's indicate the presence of free electrons within the well.³⁴ These electrons originate from barrier impurities, which are excited by the pulses into the conduction band and captured into the QW. Here the free electrons act as charged scattering particles leading to a constant background dephasing. The increase of the dephasing time T_2 in the narrow QWR structures might be therefore related to a reduction of the electron-exciton scattering by exciton localization or electron trapping in surface states generated by the wire fabrication process.

Furthermore, the reduction of the coherence volume of the 1D confined excitons leads to a decrease of the exciton-photon coupling.³⁵ However, the radiative lifetime of the $11h$ transition in the SQW can be estimated to about 3 ps,³⁶ and is thus not the predominant dephasing mechanism even in the unpatterned structure. The influence of the decreased exciton-phonon scattering due to the reduced dimensionality, predicted in Refs. 14 and 18, is estimated to be insignificant for the observed increase of the dephasing time.

The exciton-exciton scattering rate and the low-density dephasing times are determined using the density dependence of the FWM decay, varying the intensity of the two FWM pulses equally. The obtained decay rates are plotted in Fig. 4 as a function of the total incident pulse intensity. The decay rates γ_d strongly increase with decreasing QWR size. Up to intensities of 200 nJ/cm², we observe a linear increase of γ_d with increasing pulse intensity in all QWR structures. At higher intensities, we find a deviation from this behavior indicating the crossover from an inhomogeneously broadened system, giving a photon echo response, to a mainly homogeneously broadened system, showing a free induction decay. This crossover appears at increasing intensities with decreasing QWR sizes, due to the different inhomogeneous broadening, and is most distinctly observed in the 132 nm

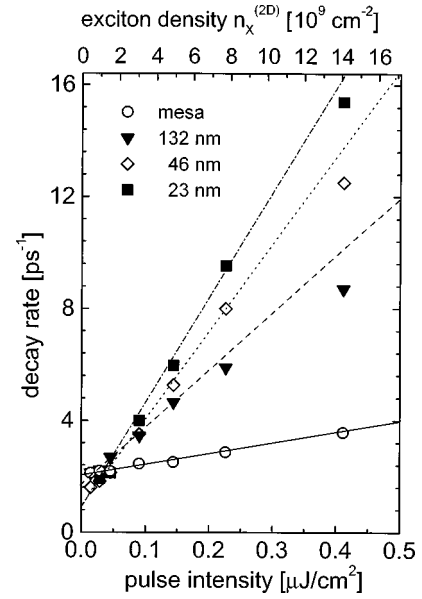


FIG. 4. Decay rates as a function of the total incident pulse intensities for the QW mesa and the QWR's. The dashed curves are guides for the eye. The top axis gives the 2D exciton density obtained from the QW structure.

QWR. There is no deviation found in the mesa structure, which is a mainly homogeneously broadened system. The homogeneous linewidths $\Gamma_{\text{hom}} = h/(\pi T_2)$ of the QWR excitons can be deduced for intensities below 200 nJ/cm² in the inhomogeneous broadening limit from the decay time T_d by $T_2 = 4T_d$. The linear increase of Γ_{hom} with increasing exciton density is described by

$$\Gamma_{\text{hom}}(n_x) = \Gamma_0 + \beta_{XX}^{(m)} n_x^{(m)}. \quad (1)$$

Here, $\beta_{XX}^{(m)}$ is the exciton-exciton scattering parameter of dimensionality m and $n_x^{(m)}$ is the 2D or 1D exciton density, respectively, while Γ_0 is the low-density homogeneous line width. The 2D exciton density (see Fig. 4 top axis) is estimated using the measured SQW absorption, and the measured excitation diameter and intensity.¹³ In calculating the exciton densities in the wire structures, we take alterations of the absorption due to the wire structure into account. As already mentioned, the width of the investigated QWR's exceed the exciton Bohr diameter considerably, so that no significant change of the electron-hole overlap is expected. All experiments were performed with linear polarizations parallel to the wire, giving an increase of the FWM signal by about one order of magnitude compared to the linear polarization perpendicular to the wires. The excitonic oscillator strengths for the two polarizations thus differ by approximately a factor of 1.8. Assuming a conservation of the total oscillator strength, we estimate a 30% increase of the QWR absorption in the parallel configuration compared to the SQW, which is considered in the determination of the exciton density. The obtained values for Γ_0 and $\beta_{XX}^{(2D)}$ of the different samples are given in Table I. We observe a clear increase of $\beta_{XX}^{(2D)}$ with decreasing QWR size. This is attributed to the reduced phase space of the QWR's, causing an increased repulsive interaction between excitons due to the Pauli exclusion principle. For the 23 nm wire, the use of a

TABLE I. Low density dephasing times Γ_0 and exciton-exciton scattering parameters $\beta_{xx}^{(2D)}$ of the investigated samples.

Wire width (nm)	Γ_0 (meV)	$\beta_{xx}^{(2D)}$ (10^{-10} meV cm ²)
∞	1.3 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 0.2
132	0.6 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.3
46	0.3 ± 0.2	2.5 ± 0.5
23	0.2 ± 0.2	3.2 ± 0.8

1D exciton density seems more appropriate, since the level spacing supersedes the inhomogeneous broadening. We estimate the 1D density by the relation $n_X^{(1D)} \approx n_X^{(2D)} \times W$, where W is the wire width. Using Eq. (1), we deduce a 1D

scattering parameter of $\beta_{xx}^{(1D)} = (1.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$ meV cm for the 23 nm QWR, which is close to the value of $\beta_{xx}^{(1D)} = 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$ meV cm found in GaAs QWR's.²² The extrapolated homogeneous linewidth Γ_0 is given by the remaining background scattering with free electrons, phonons, and photons (radiative damping). It shows a decrease with decreasing QWR size as already attributed to a reduced exciton-electron scattering due to localization and electron trapping.

We thank T. Reisinger and W. Gebhardt for providing the Zn_{0.94}Mg_{0.06}Se/ZnSe single QW structure. This work was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and by the Danish Ministries of Research and Education in the framework of the Center for Nanostructures.

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